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LEGISLATIVE AGRICULTURAL CONVERSATIONS.

Management of Fruit Trees.

We subjoin from the *New England Farmer*, the Ninth Conversation held by the members of the Massachusetts Legislature. The subject discussed, is one of deep interest to every Farmer, and as the remarks made in the course of the *Conversation* bear the impress of being the results of the observations of practical, well informed farmers; they will, by their intrinsic merit, commend themselves to our readers.

NINTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. in the chair. Subject, "Fruit Trees," continued from last week.

Mr. Allen, of Pembroke, said he came to the last meeting with raised expectations, and he was not disappointed. Situated as he was in the interior of the country, his experience was limited on the subject. He considered the transplanting of trees a work requiring much care. In taking them from the ground, it was important that the roots should not be wounded, and all the small fibres should be preserved. In planting, they should be set the same depth they were before removal. The preparation of the soil for an orchard, was a work of great importance. The subsoil plow was no doubt an excellent instrument for this purpose, but at present it was not likely to come into general use. He should recommend that holes for the trees be dug 6 or 8 feet square, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, and filled up to within one foot of the surface with stones, tanners' waste, or some other substance which would be a long time in dissolving. Fresh soil from the forest should then be procured to fill up the hole: there was something in this congenial for the growth of the tree, and nothing could be better. In regard to plowing orchards, there were various opinions; but he thought Mr. Gray's mode described at the last meeting, as effectual as any: viz. to break up the ground around each tree to the distance of a number of feet. Budded and grafted trees were necessary for the early enjoyment of the fruit; but they were short-lived, and the fruit not quite so perfect as from trees raised from seed. He would not discourage grafting, but would suggest to young farmers whether it would not be well to nurture and plant seedling orchards, so as to secure better fruit than that which is enjoyed by the present generation.

One difficulty which he had experienced in raising young trees, was, they made wood too fast for the extension of the bark, which cracks and assumes an unhealthy and rough appearance. To prevent this, some take a knife and make a slit longitudinally, but to him this appeared an unnatural and rash measure: if milder means could be used, he should like to be informed, and should be glad to have the opinion of the meeting upon the subject.

Mr. Stone, of Beverly, remarked that ever since our great progenitor in the garden of Eden said, "the woman gave me and I did eat," the subject under discussion has been an interesting one. To him (Mr. S.) there were two causes which made it peculiarly so—a natural appetite, in the first place; and in the second place, on recovering from a fever, a few years since, fruit had been recommended to him by his physician, with permission to indulge

in it freely, and he derived great benefit from its use. He always enjoys better health when there is abundance of fruit, than he does when it is scarce.

It had been to him a matter of surprise to witness the indifference manifested by many of the farmers in the interior of the Commonwealth, on the subject of fruit, while in other respects their farms were well managed; he asked an acquaintance, somewhat advanced in life, why he did not plant more fruit trees? The answer was, he had enough to answer his purposes, and the young folks must do as he had done, and look out for themselves. Mr. S. said he considered this to be a false principle—an immorality: it was a violation of the golden rule: it was not "doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us." If our predecessors had transmitted enjoyments to us, we should do the same to those who are to come after us. Not only those who were engaged largely in farming, were neglectful in this respect, but, what was more surprising, those who possess small lots of land were too prone to follow the example of the farmer. Every one who has a small plot, can plant a few trees, and in a short time he may eat the fruit of his own labor—Mr. Stone said he had derived great pleasure and benefit in filling up a small lot with trees—and in their cultivation and in watching their growth, his thoughts were often lifted up, and he was led to consider the Author of all growth.

In regard to the varieties of fruit most advisable to cultivate, farmers must be governed by circumstances. The most important was the apple, and those residing at a distance from market, should cultivate the winter fruit; while those living near, might find it more profitable to cultivate such fruit as was from time to time maturing through the season.

In New England he thought the quality of the apple was as good as it was in any part of the country, altho' it might not grow to so large a size as it does at the West.

He thought the Pear might be cultivated with much profit, as it could be brought into bearing early—[when budded on the quince stock.—Ed.] He recommended the Pound pear as being very saleable, commanding a high price, and the tree very hardy. He knows a tree of this kind from which the owner realized the interest on 150 to 200 dollars yearly, without trouble.

He was inclined to think the Peach could be raised to profit in favorable aspects, where it was protected by buildings, &c. but not in orchards. A neighbor of his has a tree in his garden, no larger than his wrist, which was trained to a trellis, from which he had realized \$12 from what he sold in one year.

As to Cherries, they were so well known that little need be said about them: he thought it was desirable that some means should be adopted by which they might be brought into market for a considerable time in their season. He thought there was no difficulty in retarding the ripening by extending an awning over the tree to keep them from the sun.

He spoke of the difficulty of raising plums, on account of the depredations of the Curculio; remarked upon the habits of this insect, and of the mode of destroying by shaking them off in the morning upon sheets. He alluded to the dismal appearance of trees when eaten by the canker worm, and of the little success in destroying them by the usual applications. He thought there was a partial remedy, at least, for this affliction, if farmers would only combine together and prevent the destruction of birds. It was a well established fact that canker worms and other insects had increased in those districts where this murderous practice had been indulged in. It was an objection made by some, that birds destroyed the cherries, and it was necessary to kill them; but it would be better to

let the birds have all the fruit, rather than shoot them. But this was not necessary; the birds would not take it all: farmers should plant a few trees for their special use; he had done so, and thought the pleasure derived from the notes of the songsters, a fair equivalent for the fruit.

Mr. Allen, of Warpole, said he found there was an increasing interest manifested in the culture of fruit trees generally—it was true in his town. He had had some experience in raising Peach trees. A neighbor of his had an orchard of 800 trees, and others had more or less, and he has half an acre filled with them, all or which were in an open field without protection. It was believed by some that the peach was short lived, and it was generally thought that 8 or 10 years would wind them up; but he planted an orchard 17 years since: in two years the trees began to bear, and have borne every year since, and are still vigorous. He thought they would last more than 30 years, if well taken care of. It has been thought impossible to tell what the variety would be when planted from the stone. In regard to that, he would say, that he had raised 4 or 5000 trees, and scattered them in every direction among his neighbors and the towns about, and he had not heard from a tree that did not produce fruit, like the original. [The stones were from fruit natural, and all, as we understood, from a variety grown by itself, and away from any other.]

As to the Plum, the tree would grow well in his neighborhood, and blossom full; but the insects would destroy all the young fruit in June. He had strewed salt around the trees, but without any beneficial result. He made an experiment last spring, by washing the leaves and even dipping the limbs in a strong brine: it killed the leaves, but not the plums. This was in the morning: in the evening, he discovered the insects at work on the fruit, notwithstanding the plums were white with salt. They make an incision in the skin of the fruit, similar to that made when punctured by the finger nail—of a semi-circular shape—and there deposit their eggs. By taking a knife, or any other sharp instrument, and pressing on the skin, the eggs may be heard to crack, but if undisturbed, they produce the worm, which invariably causes the fruit to fall.

Mr. A. alluded to a paragraph which is going the rounds of the papers, headed "No Peaches this Year." He said, it was also asserted that when the thermometer fell 22 deg. below zero, the peaches would always be destroyed. He did not know how low the thermometer had fallen during the winter at his place, but he had examined his trees, and found they were not injured. How it was generally, he did not know, or whether there was any truth in the assertion or not, he could not tell.

Mr. Allen, of Pembroke, inquired whether the gentleman's peach trees did not have shelter, either from woods, or buildings, or by hills. The answer was, they were not sheltered in any way; but were planted on all sides of a hill and fully exposed. He thought his soil was very favorable for the peach, and was as sure of getting a crop of them as he was of corn, or any thing else. His fruit is all natural, but he is now turning his attention to budding other varieties, that he may have a succession of fruit for the market. He suffers the trees to grow without much pruning, and the limbs branch off near the ground. He plants the trees very thick together, but not so near as to prevent a horse from passing through each way with the cultivator, to keep down the weeds.

Mr. Merriam, of Auburn, considered the cultivation of the apple, pear, peach and quince as worthy the attention of the farmer; but as this part of the subject had been ably discussed, he would speak of setting out trees. He thought there was not generally sufficient attention paid to this important operation. His mode was, to dig a pit 2 to 2 1-2 feet deep by 4 in diameter, and fill it nearly full with

meadow mud, which he thought preserved moisture. He is very particular not to injure the small fibres, but carefully arranges them with his hands, so they can be spread out naturally. He has been very successful, his trees living and growing luxuriantly.

Mr. Hobbs, of Weston, agreed that raising of fruit was an interesting employment. In regard to the peach, he believed that it was a fact that stones from natural fruit would produce the like, and he thought the tree more hardy and longer lived, and that it would be for our interest to secure natural fruit for our peach orchards.

Mr. H. stated that a neighbor of his had taken \$1000 in a single year for his peaches. His trees are on a rocky hill-side: to ensure success, he thought a peach orchard should have a warm southerly exposure. He set out an orchard of natural fruit 13 years since, on the north side of a hill—the trees flourished well, but he never had a peck of peaches from his trees: the flower-buds were always winter killed, with the exception of one mild winter; in the spring following which, the trees were covered with blossoms; but a late frost cut off his crop that year. He came to the conclusion that a northern exposure was bad, though he had often heard it recommended. A branch of one of his trees was one winter buried beneath the snow; this produced an abundant crop, while all the rest were unproductive.

In budding peach trees, he thought it best to leave the wood in the bud: he makes the cross incision in the stock at the bottom.

In grafting cherries, there is some difficulty, and he had seen many that had failed. He had not always been successful; thinks the scion in grafting, should not be whittled thin, because the stock is not apt to hold it fast. The present is the most suitable time for grafting the cherry.

Mr. H. said it was a common remark that too many were going into the business of raising fruit, and that it would be overdone; but he thought there was no danger; many who made a beginning, and set out the trees, neglected them afterwards, and they do not amount to much. There was much demand for winter fruit for export. All places are not equally adapted to fruit.

He thought Dr. Gardner need not regret having plowed up his orchard. The soil should be loose about the trees: he thought an orchard should be cultivated, and not swarded. Forty feet he considered a proper distance to plant apple trees. He had not been successful in budding on the wild cherry stock.

Mr. Breck said he had tried the experiment of budding the cherry on the wild black or rum cherry, but it proved a failure in every instance.

Mr. Kittredge said he had grafted the Blackheart cherry on a wild stock, and it succeeded well. In answer to an inquiry, he said he did not know what variety of wild cherry it was, but that it was not the rum cherry: [probably a Mazzard.]

Mr. Dodge said a farmer in West Newbury had set peach trees quite thick together, and found they bore better than when far apart.

Mr. Allen, of Walpole, said he had been in the practice of setting his trees very thick—from 10 to 12 feet apart—and was satisfied they did better by so doing.

Mr. Buckminster made a few observations on setting trees. "He said all the speakers at the former meeting agreed it was a bad practice to set trees deep in the soil; yet some complained that the dry weather injured them, and one gentleman recommended moss to be spread on the surface. But no other speaker had told how to prevent the drying of the earth.

"He said it was not necessary, in any good soil, to dig a deep hole, to set a tree in; any land that is suitable for raising corn is rich enough for apple trees. Be cautious and not set the tree deeper than it stood in the nursery; then place around it hay or litter to obstruct the evaporation from the soil, and it would be moist enough through the summer. This litter will also support the tree, and if it is light, stones may be placed upon it. Thus you support the tree, keep the ground light and moist, and prevent the growth of every thing about it till late in autumn, when you must remove the litter lest the mice make a harbor of it.

"Now if you set your trees in autumn, it will not be safe to place any litter about them because of the mice, and the trees must remain unsupported for six months. He said they would stand better in the nursery till spring.

"The only argument that he had heard in favor of fall

setting was, that the earth would become well settled down about the roots and they would be ready to start on the opening of the spring. But for his part he had been more troubled to keep the ground light than to make it compact about the roots of his trees as well as of his corn and potatoes."

Mr. Dodge, of Essex, thought meadow mud would be the very best article to set trees in, as it would remain moist. He said Mr. Cox, of New Jersey, one of the best writers, on fruit trees, made some 20 experiments, in which he used various sorts of manure, and gave a detailed account of them with the results, and that he came to the conclusion that meadow mud was the very best thing that could be put to trees.

Mr. Breck said that he had set trees in the fall and spring; he believed the best time was when the farmer was ready to do it, whether in the fall or spring. He had as good success in the fall as in the spring. The sooner they are set after the 20th of September, the better. They should be transplanted as soon as the leaves are so affected by the frost that they readily fall by the touch. The trees should be protected by litter thrown round them, and the mice will not injure them if the straw or litter does not come in contact with the tree, and a little earth be heaped about the stem, which should be taken away in the spring. The roots will send out fibres in the fall, if planted early. He had set peach trees in the fall with good success. He approved of shortening the shoots of the tree in the spring. He thought it best to get stones from our own peaches for stocks, in preference to those from the South.

PEACH STONES—PEACH TREES—"PRYOR'S RED" APPLES.

SIR: Nothing shows more plainly the unsettled state of the most common operations in rural matters, than the various articles recently published in the *Ploughman* on peach trees, and the planting of peach stones. The rearing of peach trees from the seed certainly requires care and attention, from the fact that the kernel is enveloped in such a hard and thick covering. When the shells are suffered to become dry, they resist the action of moisture for a long time, and the two parts are separated with considerable difficulty. Peach stones should be placed in a hole in the ground, or in moist earth, as soon as the pulp is taken off, there to remain until the period of planting in the spring. I have thought however, that the germination is facilitated, by spreading the stones on the ground at the approach of cold weather, and covering them with an inch or two of earth, in order that they may be exposed to the action of frost. I have found in my experience that there are great objections to cracking them. It is almost impossible to do it without injury to the kernel, the slightest abrasion of which is apt to destroy its vitality. A mould or fungus speedily forms on the wounded part, which soon extends to the whole seed.

I have thought this fungus might be prevented by sprinkling the seed with lime; but I have not tried it. By previous inattention however, in the preparation of the stones, there is no other alternative but to crack them, without being obliged to wait another year. If therefore, cracking has to be resorted to, I would recommend placing the seed in a frame under a glass, for the purpose of forcing the vegetation; for without a greater degree of stimulus than the open ground will afford, the sods will, most of them, lie dormant or perish. In this way I have succeeded much better than by planting in the cold ground. Indeed, a nurseryman of great experience, and who is fully to be relied on, lately informed me that the stones will soon open if placed in a hot-bed in active operation. If the shells have been moistened by laying on the ground during the winter, or simply by soaking them for a week or two, they will no doubt burst more promptly. From the hot bed the young plants may be removed as readily as cabbage plants. In the fall ensuing, these seedlings will be in the proper state for budding.

Every man—and woman too—who has an acre of land, should know how to perform the operations of budding and grafting. That of budding especially, is a neat and beautiful process, well suited to the female hand. One may thus rear his own trees and stock his own grounds, without having to incur the expense of resorting to a nursery; and all may be done at spare times without feeling the burthen. One can thus make a selection also of the choice fruit within his reach, and will therefore have the satisfaction of knowing that he is not bestowing his pains upon, what may prove to be worthless varieties.

Among the curious fancies—for such I cannot but deem them—which have marked some of the articles on the peach in the *Ploughman*, is the idea that the seed of the natural fruit will come true, while that only of the improved varieties, will run into numerous other varieties. It is difficult to conceive why cross-fertilization should not take place in all cases alike. The organs are the same under all circumstances. The earliest improved kinds must have been derived from the natural fruit; and therefore there is a tendency in the peach, at all times, to produce new forms of fruit.

If, however, a peach tree grows in an isolated situation, so as not to be exposed to the pollen from the flowers of other trees, the greater part of the seedlings from that tree will produce fruit like their parent. But when the seeds are gathered from trees growing in the orchard, an almost endless variety of fruit will be the result. Some may be very superior: and a large portion may, and probably will, be very indifferent. A horticultural friend of mine once related to me quite an amusing instance of this kind; and in my own experience, I have had very singular results. All that can be relied upon with any certainty in growing from the seed, is that the distinguishing characteristics of the several families of the peach may be perpetuated. The Heath, and the Nutmeg, the Georgia or Blood peach, the Yellow peach, and the White Blossom or Willow, from distant groups which do not appear to run into each other, though each in its kind is liable to be multiplied into an indefinite number of sub-varieties. The same may be said of the Nectarine, which can only be regarded as a variety of the peach.

It has also been suggested that the seeds of budded peaches do not germinate well. It is very true that some free-growing, luxuriant kinds, do not form perfect seed, but it does not appear rational that this defect should be ascribed to budding or grafting. The original individual, and all the individuals which have been propagated from it, are essentially the same, and differ no more, the circumstances of culture and climate being alike, than we might suppose a child reared by a nurse, to differ from the same child suckled at the breast of its mother. There will be instances of sterility among all organized beings.

Some ten or twelve months ago, I read a letter in the *Ploughman* from one of your correspondents who had been travelling West, in which he spoke of having met with the "Pryor's Red" apple at Cincinnati, and inquired whether he could procure some. The Pryor's Red is an old Virginia apple, and deserves all the praise which your correspondent bestowed upon it. It is a variety of the Pearmain. Should this meet his eye, he shall have the satisfaction, by addressing me a line through you, of being supplied with a few of the trees next fall. Our "winter cheese" is also an apple of first rate excellence, being in perfection from frost till the end of the year. It is juicy, tender and finely flavored: and of texture so light as to give no uneasiness to the most delicate stomach.

These remarks are submitted by a stranger, with no little diffidence, to the Editor of the *Ploughman* and his intelligent readers.

Virginia, March 7th, 1844.

[Mass. *Ploughman*.]

REMEDIES FOR DISEASES OF SHEEP.—Cure for Hoven.—take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of lard, 1 pint of milk; boil both down to a pint, mixing them well together. Give half of this immediately at blood heat, and the remainder soon after.

Another.—Give 1 gill of urine, with as much salt as it will dissolve.

Hoven arises from eating an excess of wet clover. This should be avoided by keeping the animal from clover fields which are drenched with rain or heavy dews, especially when particularly hungry.

Cure for Scab.—To 1 lb. tobacco, add 12 qts. of ley from wood-ashes, of suitable strength for washing, and 4 qts. of urine. To this mixture add a second, of 1 gill high wine, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Spanish brown, and $\frac{1}{2}$ gill spirits of turpentine. The application to be made to the sore, and it has never been known to fail.

Cure for Foot Rot.—Pare the foot well and scrape it thoroughly; then add to a wine-glass full of spirits of antimony, a piece of blue vitriol the size of a walnut dissolved in a little urine; rub this well on with a stick. If a sheep is very bad, and the foot festering or gangrenous, take the yolk of two eggs, mix with one or two oz. gum turpentine, and stir them till they make a salve. Put on the salve after you have applied the first prescription, and tie it on with a rag or piece of leather.—*Am. Agricul.*

From the New England Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF COWS AFTER CALVING.

MR. BRECK—I send you some observations on the management of cows after calving. Perhaps they are not worth much. If you think so, dispose of them accordingly. They are founded on the experience of many years.

It was the practice in my younger days, where I was brought up, and it is with many at the present time, to give the cow the *biestings* or first drawn milk after calving. It was uniformly the case that the cow lost her appetite, so that she would eat but very little for many days; consequently, a very rapid loss of flesh ensued. It was attributed to over feeding,—(the feeding should be light for three or four days after calving,)—which might have been the cause in some instances, but not generally. When I commenced farming, I did as many others have done, and for the same reason, viz: because “father did so,” not knowing any other way. I gave my cows the first drawn milk after calving, and there was the same apparent indisposition and loss of appetite. I tended my cows myself, and knew this could not be caused by over feeding. The question then was, what could be the cause? At last, because I could think of no better reason, I concluded it must be the *biestings*. The practice was immediately discontinued; and for thirty years, no cow of mine has had *biestings* given her; and in no instance has one failed of eating a proper quantity.

Within the last year, there has one case come to my knowledge, which goes to confirm my opinion on this subject. A man who had a very valuable cow, gave her, after calving, the *biestings*. His cow was soon after taken sick, and finally died. He opened and examined her, and found that the milk had gone into (what are called) the *many folds* and caused them to stick so closely together that nothing could pass; and it was his opinion that the milk given, and that only caused the death of his cow.

It is a practice with some, to let the calf remain with the cow several days after birth, especially if the cow's bag is swollen,—as if pounding a cow's bag when swollen hard and feverish would be good for it. A more effectual way to make a cow's bag swell, could not be taken; because, in addition to the calf's pounding with its head, the cow will give little or no more milk than the calf will take: she holds up the remainder, which causes the bag to swell. So my cows did, when I practiced in that way,—but perhaps they were singular.

The above is one reason why my calves for raising are taken from the cow young. The cow's bag, if out of order, gets in order much sooner by this course, than it will if the calf is permitted to suck longer.

Westboro, Feb. 22, 1844.

LOVETT PETERS.

SALT—AN INJURY TO STOCK IN WINTER.—In conversation with a very practical farmer, who has been successful in raising stock, (I refer to Dr. Venerable, of Mecklenburg,—I know he will excuse the liberty of giving him as authority, for what follows,) I was a little surprised to hear from him, that if he was requested to give a recipe, for the most effectual method of gradually destroying a good flock of sheep, he would say—“Salt them freely from the first of November or December to the first of April.” He thinks also, that it is very injurious to cattle, to salt them during the winter months. His reason for this opinion is, that the use of salt creates an unnatural thirst, and the introduction of cold water into the stomach of the animal (especially of sheep) is followed by many of the “ills that brutes are heir to.”

I am very sure, Mr. Editor, that the Doctor is very willing and would desire to hear any objections and reasons in opposition to his theory, and hope you, or some of your correspondents, will give their “notions” on this subject. The theory is supported (the Doctor tells me) by facts—a very satisfactory mode of argument. Those of his neighbors who have made free use of salt in winter have lost their sheep and cattle: he and others of his neighbors have been very successful in rearing them.

The Doctor, however, advocates the free and frequent use of salt for cattle, from 1st April to 1st November. He gives it three times a week. He does not give the salt alone. He makes use of the following recipe, viz:

Mix 4 bushels of clay, 2 bushels of salt, 2 pounds of sulphur, and 2 pounds of saltpetre:—He gives the mixture in ample quantities, and sometimes makes up the mixture in cakes, and puts it about his gullies and galls—thus inviting the cattle to frequent such spots and enrich the soil

(on which he has scattered herds grass seed) by their “deposits.”

December 6, 1843.

The Editor of the Southern Planter, from which the preceding communication is taken, remarks:

“We have frequently noticed objections in the northern papers, to curing hay with salt, on account of its injurious effects upon the animals to which it was fed, arising from the unnatural excess of salt with which they were thereby drugged. But we have imagined that if a plentiful supply of salt were placed at the disposal of the animal, instinct would direct him as to the quantity required for his system.”

ERRORS IN THE TREATMENT OF HORSES.—Where a horse shys, or shears, at some unaccustomed object, and which all young horses will do, never speak sharply, or worse than that, strike him, if you would avoid his starting the next time he sees the same or any similar object. Almost any horse may be brought to a confirmed habit of shying by such treatment. What should be done, then? Check him to a walk; give him time to see the object, and he will take little or no notice of it.

If a horse stumbles or trips it is a common practice to strike him for that. This will not mend his habits of tripping and stumbling, but will add to them, if he has spirit, that of springing forward with dangerous quickness whenever it occurs; as he will expect the lash to follow as a matter of course. The remedy, if it can be called one, is to keep an eye upon the road, and where from stones or unevenness the falling is apprehended, tighten the reins and enliven the horse, but never strike him after the accident.

As you would save the strength and wind of your horse drive slow up hill, and as you would save his limbs, and your own, drive slowly down hill.

Never wash off your horse with cold water when he is hot, or let him drink it freely in that state. If the water is quite warm, it will not hurt him.

Do not permit the smith when he shoes your horse to cut out any portion of the soft part, or what is called the frog of the foot—this is apt to gradually draw in the quarters of the hoof and cripple the animal—and is recommended only by the smooth appearance it gives to the bottom of the hoof, which is more apt to catch a round stone in the crook of the shoe than otherwise.

Do not feed with grain, especially corn, when a horse is warm, or very much fatigued; if you do you may founder and ruin him.

If you want your horse to last, and your carriage also, drive slow.

Do not keep a horse too fat, or too lean, as either disqualify him for hard labor.

The more kindness and good temper is extended to a horse, the better will he behave in return. Bad temper and bad habits come generally from bad usage.

TURF BOOK.

Farmer's Monthly Visitor.]

From the Boston Cultivator.

COMPOST MANURE—AND FARMING, &c.

Messrs. Editors:—How often do we hear the exclamation, “Well, I would make some compost manure, but I have no materials on my farm suitable for the compost heap,” and were they to finish the story by saying “I have no farm, or am no farmer,” we should comprehend them; for we aver that no farmer with twenty acres of cleared land need lack a sufficiency of material for compost. We presume his fields are, or ought to be, enclosed in two, three, and four acre lots, with good stone wall and other fence.—These fields must be cultivated alternately to insure good crops; by turning the furrows towards the fences, or by turning back furrows we unavoidably raise ridges, which after the crops are taken off can be advantageously removed to the compost heap, and hedge rows of bushes, briars, rank weeds, &c., are always accumulating against our fences, which affords a good excuse for removing a foot or two of soil to get rid of those homely occupants;—these resources, together with straw, litter, loose weeds, chip dirt, &c., &c., every farmer may avail himself of, and many others we presume although he may have no muck hole or fresh meadow at hand, and we presume most farmers have more or less low land that has been converted into English mowing by cultivation, or by draining and dressing. Now if he can keep up their fertility by the dressing without the aid of the plough,

still he may find much valuable material for the compost heap by yearly clearing and widening his ditches.

Perhaps, also, in some of his pastures or wood lots he may chance to find some pond holes, rich in the deposits of vegetable matter, which has been accumulating for ages, and which in the dry season of the year may be conveniently taken out and carted to the barn yard, hog sty, or compost heap, and some skillful agriculturist has recommended to *skin the forest*, to dig up the matted leaves and vegetable matter that has there accumulated by the falling foliage of the forest tree, (which they say “can be done without any perceivable injury,”) and cast them to your stercorary.

Now this is robbing Peter to pay Paul; and with all due deference for the authority from which this suggestion emanated, we would enter our solemn protest against the practice. Reason and common sense are at variance with the theory, and our own experience is opposed to the practice, from an experiment tried some twenty years ago on a thrifty wood lot. We are bound to condemn it—its effects are *fatal*. We might as well expect a good crop of grain or grass after skimming the soil off our fields, as expect wood to grow when robbed of the only source of fertility that nature has provided for it. “Something for something.” Dame nature keeps exact accounts, her books will admit of no *forced balance*. She holds the scales of even handed justice, and if you deal honorably with her she will give you *good weight and measure*. True as the needle to the pole, she indicates the care and liberality of the skillful agriculturist, whilst with equal precision, she points to the blasted hopes of the miserly being who would reap where he sowed not.

“An undevout Astronomer is mad.” What is an undevout farmer, one that would thus attempt to cheat the God of nature? We think the following text very justly applies in this connexion. “Unto every one that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not even that which he hath shall be taken from him.” He that has the *will* to deal honestly with dame nature and pay all necessary outlays *in advance* may rest assured that his *draft* will be honored at maturity.—But he that acts the niggardly part of going on *tick*, never intending to pay, who leaves his field half ploughed, half harrowed, without manure, with a scanty allowance of seed, it may well be imagined that what he *has* will be *lost*, “is taken away from him.”

These are the farmers that curse our *fertile soil*, pull up stakes and clear out for the fertile *West*, where dame nature is more lavish of her favors, more liberal in her credits, but where also unless you are very lucky in getting well acclimated, she will soon shake the breath out of your body for your presumption.

H. COLLAMORE.

Pembroke, Mass., March 4th, 1844.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

The remarks of our able correspondent on taking leaves from the forest are of great importance, and founded on a plain simple principle, though overlooked by many, as but little has been said on the subject. The leaves and other decaying vegetable matter in the forest, form a manure, and the only manure for trees.—If these be removed the trees cannot flourish. This fact is self evident to every intelligent cultivator on reflection, and should be more extensively known and regarded.

FOOD AND PASTURE FOR COWS.—In the same animal, says Johnston in his Lectures, the quantity of milk is known to be greatly influenced by the kind of food. This is best understood in the neighborhood of large towns, where the profit of the dairy-man is dependent upon the quantity, rather than upon the quality of his milk. Hence the value of highly succulent foods—of the grass of irrigated meadows—of mashed and steamed food—of brewer's grains—of turnips, potatoes, and beets—and of other similar vegetable productions, which contain much water, intimately mixed with nutritive matter, and thus tend both to aid in the production of milk, and to increase its quantity.

HARROWING GRAIN.—We have often found great benefit in harrowing grain in the spring of the year, as soon as the ground is well settled and dry, more especially wheat somewhat winter killed. It stirs the earth, encourages tilling, and adds to the vigor of the growth of the plant. The harrow should be followed by the roller, so as to replace the roots of the plant which may be laid bare by the harrow, and crowd them in the earth.—*Am. Agriculturist*.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE NATIONAL FAIR, proposed to be held in this city in May next, we regret to have to be compelled to announce, is deferred for the present. From the spirited manner in which the matter was taken up, and the very liberal donations (to the amount, we understand, of several thousand dollars,) which were made to carry out the object, we flattered ourselves that there would have been a display which would have tended to give an impetus to the vast improvements which are making in the practice and science of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in this country—but the highly respectable committee who have had the subject in charge, having decided on the propriety of the postponement, we must of course conclude that their decision is founded on satisfactory reasons.

We would here take occasion to suggest to our patrons and friends, that as vast numbers from various parts of the country, will be in attendance at the several Conventions to be held in this city in the coming month of May, it will afford a suitable opportunity to those indebted to us to call, or send on the amount of their indebtedness for the "American Farmer." As a new volume commences in May, we would be thankful to our friends for their aid in extending the circulation of our journal.

As we continue to receive applications for the parcels of seeds furnished for distribution by Mr. Ellsworth, to save expense of postage, we take occasion to remark, that the demand for most of them was so prompt, that we were not long in their distribution.

Mr. SHARWOOD, who proposes to deliver a lecture in this city on the 12th inst. on the *Agriculture of England*, is highly spoken of in a letter which has been presented for our examination, from the American Institute, New York. Being a stranger, we bid him welcome, and hope those in our city and vicinity, interested in agricultural pursuits, will favor him with their presence.

AGRICULTURE OF ENGLAND.

Mr. DENDY SHARWOOD, of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Member of the American Institute, N. York, &c. &c. will deliver an Address on the above subject on Friday evening, April 12th, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 o'clock, P. M. at the Universalist Church, Calvert street.

Tickets 50 cents each, may be had at Barnum's hotel, and at the "American Farmer," and other newspaper offices.

April 3.

WORK FOR APRIL.

April, in the days of our childhood, ere the cares of the world had come, like an avalanche, to crush and wither in the germ the day-spring of hope, used to be looked to as the month of showers, so eccentric in its dispensations of sunshine and of rain was she, that even the weather-wise farmer could make no calculation a day ahead, whether on the morrow he would be permitted to put his iron-nerved hands to the plough; but a change of late years have come over the spirit of the dream of *Aphrodite*, to whom the honor of being its presiding goddess, has, by fabulous leave, been assigned, and April now, tho' still the second month of Spring in the division of the seasons, is no more like what she was wont to be in by-gone days, than the public men of the present time are like those of the Revolution. But a truce to men; and let us turn to April, and the labors which are peculiarly her own; for whether she shall now clothe herself in her former armor, and borrowing fickleness from the mercurial dame, to whom she is said to be in obedience, should delight in disappointing the toils of the field, as did her presiding genius, in sporting with the affections of

the heart, every son, and daughter too, of Adam, who seek a living out of the earth, must arm themselves for a struggle that will deserve, though it may not be crowned with success; for to the labors which belong to this month, must many of us depend for those fruits which are to be to us both bread and raiment throughout the year. He amongst us, who neglects to perform during this month, the duties required at his hands, and calculates on drawing upon the succeeding one, to make amends for his slothfulness, will find, when too late, that he has "calculated without his host," for time lost in April can never be regained throughout the season, no matter how much energy may be used to make up that lost time, for though man may, time never will wait—onward is her march, and in her glorious course she neither turns to the right nor to the left. It is right that it should be so; for unless it were, as no human laws punish the sluggard, he might go "unwhipt of justice"—and surely there is almost as much moral enormity in wilful negligence—in idleness—as there are in many of the crimes which come within the pale of punishment in the *codes criminal*; for Him, whose life was the price of human propitiation, hath enjoined it upon man, to get his bread out of the sweat of his brow, and no one will gainsay the truth, that the sweetest meal enjoyed, is that which is earned by honest industry; the consciousness of having so gained it, imparts to its enjoyment a mental zest, which no description can paint the reality of, while the muscular exertion, the physical demands made upon the system, strengthen the functions of the appetite, and makes even a homely meal more enjoyable than are the richest viands to him who revels in luxurious indolence. But as we find ourselves moralizing, without being aware that we were so engaged, we must cry *halt*, and direct our attention to things more congenial to our monthly duties—and to that end, let us see what is to be performed

ON THE FARM.

Fences. Let a careful and thorough examination be made of every fence on the farm, and every breach be forthwith repaired; if a post or a rail be missing or decayed, supply its place with a new one—if your bars on your gates be in bad condition, repair them without delay—say not to yourself that you have not time, for a good husbandman should always have time to do that which is necessary to be done; and all should recollect, that indifferent fences are the sure indices of a slovenly farmer.

If the sides and corners of your fences should be infested with bushes, briars and brambles, go to work with sharp tools, strong arms, and willing hearts, and extirpate them, if not from its face, at least even with the earth; for you may set it down as among the truths that cannot be controverted, that few, who permit their fence corners and sides to luxuriate in a vigorous growth of robbing intruders, are esteemed by the observing way-farer but as indifferent farmers; and as no one should hold himself above the rightfully formed opinions of the world, so ought no one to place himself in a position to be harshly judged.

Hauling out Manure. This duty we trust the most of you have already attended to; but if, peradventure, there be any who have not, let them take our advice, and delay not another day before they commence this necessary work; for just as true as is the saying, that "manure is the farmer's philosopher's stone," so is it equally true, that it ought to be now in place.

And while we are upon this subject, let us advise every one who may have the means and facilities of procuring it, to mix with every twenty loads of his manure a bushel of plaster, as it will husband, and give fixedness to, ten times its value, of those volatile parts of all manure, which, unless thus arrested, will escape in gaseous form and be lost to the owner.

Sowing Oats. This crop in every judicious system of husbandry, should have much more attention paid to it than is usually accorded to it. As at present cultivated, oats cannot be said to be a profitable crop; but assuredly it might be made so. The custom of centuries have assigned to it the poorest field on the farm, and we doubt much, whether its aggregate yield throughout the country would number more than 12 bushels to the acre; nor is there any wonder in this meagre result; for an impoverished soil cannot be expected to give of the abundance that it hath not. It is lamentable that intelligent men, like farmers, should be content and satisfied with such unremunerating products, when there are so many instances, well established by actual measurement, that crops of 60, 80, 90, 100 and 110 bushels of oats have been raised on an acre. Though we have never raised as much, we have in two instances, known averages of 60 bushels to the acre to be harvested from fields of 40 acres each, and this from lands originally not remarkable for their goodness of quality, and though aided by good culture, and liberal manuring, were not more than second quality when they yielded the crops we have mentioned. Let us then admonish all, to attend to the improvement of the lands they may devote to oat culture—place oats in a situation to do you justice and it will not disappoint your hopes; for it is an honest plant, and asks nothing but equity at the hands of the culturist.

Time of Sowing. Oats should be got in as early in the spring as the ground can be got ready to afford them a dry bed, for as does man, so do oats delight in one.

Quantity of seed per acre. Less than 2 bushels per acre should never be cast—and 3 will be better than that quantity.

Of the Soil. If the soil be not good, and you have no manure, or time to apply it, at command, sow a bushel of plaster on every acre you put in oats; and if you apprehend any danger from the cut worm, which so delights to feed on this plant, just after the oats come up, sow two bushels of salt to the acre, and you may say to your fears—"be still;" for, of a truth, you may rest satisfied that salt will prove a quietus to the worm.

Corn and Corn Ground. We take it for granted that during last autumn and winter you availed yourself of every fair day to turn up the stiff clays that you intend to plant in corn; but if we be too sanguine in this, let us tell you that you must be careful in turning up wet clays; for if turned up in a state of mortar, mortar will they remain until the end of the season, to disappoint your hopes and worry your teams and ploughmen.

If you will take our advice, it shall at least be clad in the garb of sincerity. It is this, that you make every effort, use all your energies, to get in your corn at the very earliest period that you can prepare your ground well, for seven years out of ten, the early planted corn will succeed best, and yield the most.

Deep ploughing, fine tilth, a liberal supply of manure, early planting, careful and cleanly culture with the cultivator, and abstinence from the plough after the plants are a foot high, are very essential prerequisites to ensure a good crop.

No man should expect a good and profitable crop of corn, unless he puts his ground in the best possible order, and gives to the plants plenty to eat. For our part, we have no faith in the belief that a large crop of corn can be raised from a poor field, indifferently supplied with manure, and yet we do think, that every corn-planter may so enrich his fields, as, with the aid of good culture, to make them average 60 bushels to the acre—this quantity is less than one-half what has been raised on choice small lots, and surely it is not claiming too much, when we name an average of less than a moiety.

As to the distance at which corn should be planted, it is hardly worth the ink we expend while tracing these remarks; for almost every planter has the best distance;

but of this we are certain, that *wide* planting never did, and from the very nature of things, never can produce a large crop; for if planted *wide* an acre, of ground cannot contain a sufficient number of stalks to produce a *large* crop.

We have derived great benefit in soaking our seed corn a few hours before planting in saltpetre and sulphur, then immersing them in a tar bath, comprised of a pint of tar and 2 gallons of boiling water, the tar to be kept stirred until it is entirely mixed with the corn, which, when taken out of this should be rolled in plaster or ashes and immediately planted.

He who desires a good crop of corn should prepare himself with a sufficiency of ashes and plaster, to allow 5 bushels of the former and 1 of the latter to each acre he may have in corn: this mixture should be applied either at the time of planting, or when the corn first comes up, to each hill.

If the corn ground has been a grass-sward or clover-ley, every corn planter must expect his young corn to be attacked with the cut and grub worms, but he may avert their ravages, by sowing a bushel of salt per acre, and so apportioning that quantity as to give a pretty equal portion to each hill.

Scare-crows. The best protection from crows that we have ever found, is a sheet of *bright* tin, suspended from a pole by a wire, sufficiently high to be seen all over the field. Four such scare-crows will protect a 50 acre field, if placed judiciously. The slightest breeze causes a reflection as frightful to a crow as the flash of a gun, and never fails to make the sable enemy take to his wings and fly away; by care one set will last a life time.

Early Potatoes. The sooner these are got in the better: so also, the deeper you plough, the nicer you prepare your ground, the more you manure, and the more attention you give to their culture, the larger will be their product: potatoes are gormandizers, and delight in heavy feeding.

Barley. This grain, in generous sandy loams, neither too dry nor too wet, is a profitable crop. It always finds a ready market and remunerating prices. It is a much more certain crop than Rye, is equally good for horse feed, and should receive much more attention and favor than it does. It should always be sown early in deeply ploughed and well prepared ground, and should be harvested before it gets dead ripe—if cut when the grain is in the milk so much the better. Forty odd bushels to the acre have been repeatedly raised, and from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, in good ground, may be safely calculated upon. Cattle relish its straw well, and all spring grasses grow well if sown upon it; as with oats at the time of sowing the grain; after the seed is sown, ploughed or harrowed in, the field should be rolled.

Early Carrots, Parsnips, and Beets. These roots, for early use may all be put in—it is, however, too early for a crop for fall and winter use.

Sowing Clover Seed. If you have not already done sowing clover seed, lose no time in doing so; no good husbandman neglects to sow clover, and plenty of it; at least one-fifth of his farm should be devoted to its culture. Unless it is, poverty will overtake his farm, for its fertility cannot be kept up without clover, plaster and lime—with these, judiciously used, and a rotation of crops, fertility may not only be kept up, but the soil kept in a continuous state of improvement until it shall reach the maximum point of melioration.

Hemp and Flax. It is time that these crops should be in the ground, therefore, let all who make them a part of their husbandry bestir themselves and sow their seed.

Milk Cows and other Cattle. Generous feeding to these animals at this season is requisite. All of the cattle kind that are about to bring forth their young, should be well cared for.

In-Pig Sows. See that these receive nourishing messes at this period. Every additional attention you pay to them now will be repaid by the increased quality of their young, besides the certainty it will ensure of their raising them.

Ewes.—Give to your ewes daily allowances of either meal or roots; be sure to salt them thrice a week, and that they are sheltered at night.

Working Horses, Mules and Oxen.—As the season has arrived when each of these useful beasts will be called upon to perform heavy day's labor, be careful to supply them with plenty of food, give them comfortable night shelter and bedding, and apply the curry comb, card, or whisp of straw, twice a day to their hides with a hand that does not lack a quantum suff. of elbow grease—a good currying to a laboring beast, daily, is worth a quart of corn or oats to keep him in good condition.

We have thus endeavored to sketch out such of the labors of the farm as require immediate attention, and now, we would have you to take a stroll with us for a few minutes, in order that we may jog your memory as to what is to be done

IN THE GARDEN.

Cabbages.—If you have been fortunate enough to provide yourself with cabbage plants, and they should be big enough, seize the first opportunity to transplant them into a well prepared and well manured bed.

But if, like too many others, you have not been thus fortunate, let us advise you to sow cabbage seed without delay in some warm border, which should be previously enriched, thoroughly dug and well pulverized. If the fly should attack your plants, dust them for several successive mornings with 3 parts soot and 1 part sulphur, well mixed together.

Peas.—If you have not already done so, sow a bed of early peas. Select a loamy soil, moderately manure it, dig it deeply, rake it thoroughly, lay off furrows with the point of your hoe, north and south, 4 feet apart, and sow your peas; for our word for it, no good husband should withhold so great a luxury from his family.

Beans.—Plant your beans—clay suits them best, and as they will yield most generously in a rich soil, give them a liberal dose of manure.

Celery.—It is time to sow this delightful and healthful vegetable, if you desire to have it early only on the table.

Carrots, Parsnips and Beets.—For early use get these roots in as soon as you can. For a winter supply next month will be time enough to sow: and recollect that the deeper you spade, the bigger will they grow.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant.—Don't forget that every good garden should have a small bed of this vegetable in it. It not only makes as good a pie as gooseberries, with a flavor equally, if not more grateful, but is medicinal in its effects, an almost certain cure for that distressing disease—Summer Complaint—which makes such sad havoc among our children.

Gooseberries and Currants.—These should be trimmed and spaded around, and would not be injured if a spade full of rotten manure were dug in around each root; they should also be planted out early, if you have any to set out.

Raspberries.—Trim and tie up these, clean and manure the ground, and if you have any to set out, do so.

Strawberry beds.—Cover these with refuse straw, clean off the bed, spread well rotted manure over the alleys, dig it in, rake, and then cover with long straw, taking care to confine the ends with pegs to prevent the straw from being blown away.

Asparagus Beds.—Clean these off, make a compost of 3 parts well rotted stable manure and 1 of ashes, spread it two inches thick over your bed, then dig it in with a dung fork, taking care to avoid injuring the roots; this done, rake well, and sprinkle a quart of salt over every square

yard of your bed, and you may calculate on having early and excellent asparagus.

Horse Radish. Plant out a bed of this condiment.

Early Potatoes.—Prepare a bed by manuring, digging, and raking well, and plant your potatoes.

Lettuce and Salads of all kinds should now be sown. Continue to sow at intervals for a few weeks so as to keep up a continuous supply.

Radishes.—Sow now and at intervals of two weeks, during the season.

Tomatoes.—Prepare a rich, warm border, by manuring it well, digging it deep, and raking fine, then sow your tomato seed, rake it in, pat down the bed with a plank or the back of your spade, and thus lay the foundation of a good supply of this healthful and delicious vegetable.

Herbs, culinary and medicinal.—Every thing of this kind should be either sown, or transplanted as early as possible. Don't omit to provide yourself with *Sage, Thyme, Parsley, Chives, Shallots, Sweet Marjory, Summer Savory, Rue, Balm, Catnip, Celadine, &c.*

Shrubbery, as, *Rose Bushes, Lilacs, Snow Balls,* indeed, all other shrubs, should be set out as early as possible.

Honeysuckles and all other creeping Vines should be trimmed and tied up.

Grapes.—If these are not already pruned, do it without delay, stop their bleeding by pressing a potato on their wounds.

Flower Seeds of all kinds should now be sown.

Flower Bulbs, set them out forthwith.

Dahlias.—Set the Bulbs of these out, taking care to give each bulb a spadefull of rich compost, which should be well mixed with the dirt, out of the hole you make for the Dahlia root. In inserting the root, don't plant it more than two inches below the surface.

White Washing.—As spring is the time to cleanse, purify, and give to your premises a neat appearance, use your whitewash brush freely. Clean out your hen house and white wash it inside and out, nests, roosts and all; not forgetting barns, stables, cellars out-houses, fences, and every other place that can be improved in appearance by the application of the brush. Whitewashing, besides making every thing look better, adds greatly to comfort and health, and should never be omitted, as it never is by either a careful husbandman, or tidy housewife.

Fruit Trees.—Have you fruit on your farm? If not, buy some and plant them out; for no farmer should be without them.

Ornamental Trees.—If you have none around your dwelling, supply the deficiency at once.

Shrubbery.—Have you flowering shrubbery around your house and in your garden? If not, get them and plant them out, as no house and garden can be said to be the home of a good husband without such appendages.

We have attempted to commune with you to-night until our over-wrought eyes can scarcely trace the nib of our pen, as we say God bless you! therefore, it is time that we bring our talk to a close, and we will do so, by invoking you to use industry, practice economy, be kind to those under you, deal justly towards your neighbors, bear with their faults if they have any—and above all earthly things, make the happiness and comfort of your family the nearest and dearest object of your heart.

PROFESSOR COLMAN—HIS REPORTS ON EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE—CAUSE OF DELAY.

A friend at Boston has forwarded to us the following letter, and we insert it the more readily as we are sure that the admirers of Professor Colman will be happy to learn that they may soon expect his *First Report on Eu-*

European Agriculture, a work whose appearance has been anxiously looked for. As the extract from Mr. Colman's letter will explain the cause of the delay in his publication, we will only add, that every friend of agriculture will sincerely regret that an accident should have befallen one like him who has so faithfully labored in the vineyard; nor will they less sincerely rejoice that he has recovered from the injury he sustained, and is now prosecuting his interesting labors with his accustomed zeal and intelligence. We anticipate equal pleasure and instruction from his forthcoming reports, and shall be on the tip-toe of expectation until we see them.

Boston, March 25th, 1844.

Dear Sir: As some inquiries have been made, respecting the appearance of Mr. Colman's first Report on European Agriculture, &c. I thought it well, to give you a few facts in the case, which, if you think advisable, please to notice as an Editorial article, in the next number of your "American Farmer."

After many delays and interruptions, and an accident which befell Mr. Colman in November, while examining a farm near London, rendering him helpless and incapable of mental effort for some weeks; he at last completed the manuscript of the 1st No., and had it ready for the press on the 1st of February. He concluded to have it Stereotyped there and publish an edition for the English market, as many gentlemen expressed a strong desire to read and own the work. He expected, however, to send the first No. out by the 1st of March Steamer.

The *Caledonia* arrived last Friday, bringing letters from Mr. C.—He writes me as follows.

"I have never been more mortified than in not being able to send you my first Report, which has been at the service of the printer and in his hands long enough to have been printed twice, had he not suffered it, to have been crowded away by other work. Had I been able to get the manuscript, I should send it even now and give up my engagement with him."

The printer has promised to let him have the No. on the 16th of March. It will probably come out in the Steamship, which leaves England April 4th. If it comes, I shall do my best to have the Report ready for delivery to subscribers by the 6th of May next.

Mr. C. adds, "By the time my first number is out, my second will, I trust, be ready for the press, and if my health is spared, I have confident hopes of getting four numbers out by 1st of June." "I am sadly disappointed by my printer."

Mr. C. remarked, that if his friends and patrons here, would patiently wait a few weeks longer, they would than see that he had not been an idle traveller, or forgetful of the great object of his mission abroad.

For the American Farmer.

THE BOSTON CENTRE-DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Mr. Editor—Will you permit me, through the columns of the American Farmer, to introduce to the notice of the agricultural community, a new arrangement of the gearing of the Boston Centre-draught plough of Prouty & Mears, by which a degree of precision and steadiness of draught is secured, that places it above every other implement for the purpose of cultivating the land; the thorough pulverization of the soil rendering unnecessary the use of the harrow or drag before sowing the seed, or more than two timings after: laying the land level, and so admirably fitted for the reception of the seed, that half a bushel per acre of the usual quantity of oats or wheat, might, in a kindly season be dispensed with. It is the peculiarity of this plough to *break* up the soil—not to *cut* it; in doing which, the land, even to the bottom of the furrow, and below the reach of the harrow and roller, is so completely pulverized, as not to become hard and impenetrable during the whole year after, often doing away the necessity for subsoiling, operating after the manner of draining in a wet season, and permitting the ascent of moisture from beneath, in a time of drought.

In the new gearing, the clevis is removed back of the standard, from whence the plough is drawn by a rod of iron, supported by a screw-bolt at the head of the beam, which by the power of the thumb and finger only is so regulated and adjusted, as to give more or less land, and an elevation or depression of the point of the plough, in a moment of time, doing away the tire and uncertain process of shifting back bands. This arrangement, the

plough is kept so firmly into the ground, that in land free of obstructions, it will go alone, and make the most perfect work; while the wheel, affixed to the land side of the beam, and extending beyond the parallel line of the land side of the plough, enables the ploughmen to turn the last or clearing furrow with perfect care and precision; the wheel then passing up the open furrow on the left, and not running on the single furrow-slice, as when the wheel is placed under the beam; it being only necessary for the ploughman to carry the next to the last furrow shallower, by taking up the depth by the wheel, to permit the point of the share to take a hold in the bottom of the furrow on returning. The advantages of this combination are numerous and important; a much greater degree of steadiness and power of lifting up the soil and pulverizing it is secured, while the beam is entirely protected from breakage. The furrow is turned more correctly, and the ease to man and team might be calculated at about 50 per cent.

This ingenious and admirable arrangement, the result of much labor and forethought, has been patented by the inventors, Messrs. Prouty & Mears, of Boston, who have appointed Mr. A. G. Mott, corner Ensor & Forest streets, Old Town, Baltimore, agent for the sale of their ploughs and castings, who will also furnish full directions for use, including the manner of setting them, so as to follow three horses abreast, a pair of horses double, or a tandem or single horse plough. For the generality of land in this part of the country, and as a pair-horse team, No. 5, is recommended as sufficient in size and strength, embracing all that can be desired in point of convenience and utility; while No. 5½, with three mules abreast, has been found quite equal to the task of turning two acres of land in a day, with perfect ease to man and team. If in working, the furrow does not fall easily and completely over, even when it is narrow, it is because the plough goes too much on the point, thus lifting the mould-plate out of its proper position; depress the rod, therefore, by loosening sufficiently the hand screw on the top of the arc, and screw up the nut underneath, so as to tighten it; making all secure before starting, after the precise point has been ascertained and fixed.

JAMES PEDDER.

Baltimore, March 30th, 1844.

P. S. In seeding after the Centre-draught plough, it is improper to put it in with the drag or cultivator, as the necessary phlogonization has already been obtained.

SOAP MAKING.

In the city, I believe, it is better to exchange ashes and grease for soap;—but in the country, I am certain, it is good economy to make one's own soap. If you burn wood you can make your own lye; but the ashes of coal is not worth much. Bore small holes in the bottom of a barrel, place four bricks around, and fill the barrel with ashes. Wet the ashes well, but not enough to drop; let it soak thus three or four days, then pour a gallon of water in every hour or two, for a day or more, and let it drop into a pail or tub beneath. Keep it dripping till the color of the lye shows the strength is exhausted. If your lye is not strong enough, you must fill your barrel with fresh ashes, and let the lye run through it. Some people take a barrel without any bottom, and lay sticks and straw across to prevent the ashes from falling through. To a barrel of soap, it will require about five or six bushels of ashes, with at least four quarts of unslaked stone lime; if slaked, double the quantity.

When you have drawn off a part of the lye, put the lime (whether slaked or not) into three pails of boiling water, and add it to the ashes, and then let it drain through.

It is the practice of some people, in making soap, to put the lime near the bottom of the ashes when they are first set up; but the lime becomes like mortar, and the lye does not run through, so as to get the strength of it, which is very important in making soap, as it contracts the nitrous salts which collect in ashes, and prevent the soap from coming, (as the saying is.) Old ashes are very apt to be impregnated with it.

Three pounds of grease should be put into a pailful of lye. The great difficulty in making soap come, originates in want of judgement about the strength of the lye. One rule may be safely trusted. If your lye will bear up an egg, or a potato, so that you can see a piece of the surface as big as a ninepence, it is just strong enough. If it sink below the top of the lye, it is too weak, and will never make soap, if it is buoyed up half way, the lye is too strong, and that is just as bad. A bit of quick lime, thrown in while the lye and grease are boiling together,

is of service. When the soap becomes thick and ropy, carry it down cellar in pails and empty it into a barrel.

Cold soap is less trouble, because it does not need to boil; the sun does the work of fire. The lye must be prepared and tried in the usual way. The grease must be prepared and tried out, and strained from the scraps. Two pounds of grease instead of three, must be used to a pailful; unless the weather is very sultry, the lye should be hot when put to the grease, it should stand in the sun and be stirred every day. If it does not begin to look like soap in the course of five or six days, add a little hot lye to it; if this does not help it, try whether it be grease that it wants. Perhaps you will think cold soap wasteful; because the grease must be strained; but if the scraps are boiled thoroughly in strong lye, the grease will all float upon the surface, and nothing be lost.—*Boston Cult.*

From the Southern Planter.

A CURE FOR CHILLS AND FEVERS AND "NO MISTAKE."

Mr. Editor,—In sending you the enclosed for circulation in Eastern Virginia, you must not suppose that I mean to intimate that that region of country is more than others liable to *chills and fevers*. Let it rather be attributed to my overweening affection for the people who inhabit it; and after all, what a glorious country it has been! in its good old days of mint juleps and apple jack, and apple toddy and peach and honey, and fox hunting and driving four in hand, and sleighing parties, and accidental dances to the tune of some grey headed old negro, *Cato!* or *Titus!* or *Pompey!* or *Cesar!* playing on three strings—a much more enlivening and understandable music than ever came from the bow of *OLE BULL!*

The gentleman to whom this receipt was addressed after trying in vain to shake off this loathsome enemy for the last six or eight months, was thoroughly cured by one trial. At my instance he allows it to be published for the common benefit of all lowlanders and uplanders!

I. S. S.

Petersburg, Jan. 31, 1844.

Mr. J. L. MUSTEAN:—Dear Sir,—According to promise, I give you below the recipe for the pills; go to a drug store and have it put up:

24 grains quinine.
20 grains blue mass.
16 drops oil black pepper.

Have them made up into twelve pills; take one every hour for six hours, and the next day take the other half, say six, in the same manner. The next day they must be taken in the absence of fever; if necessary open the bowels with a dose of calomel and castor oil. You may have confidence in this remedy; I have cured, I may say, a thousand persons, and in no instance has a failure been known to me. All I can say to you is, try it, it can do you no harm, and will only cost you twenty-five cents.

Yours, respectfully, SOLOMON DAVIS.

SIXTY BUSHELS OF WHEAT TO THE ACRE.—We state the following fact to show what may be done by proper management. Henry Workman, Esq., solicitor of this town planted about an acre and three perches of ground with rather more than a bushel and a half of the red cluster wheat, furnished by Mr. Robert Beman, of Lenchwick, and the produce is twenty bags or sixty bushels to the acre! The seed was set by the hand, that is, it was dibbled. The land upon which this extraordinary crop was grown is known to be as good for east as any in the Vale of Evesham.—*Worcester (Eng.) Chronicle.*

JOHN BELTON O'NEAL, states in the Southern Agriculturist, published at Charleston, S. C., under date of August, 1842, that in December previous, he "sowed a small quantity of wheat for Col. Peter Hair. It was sown in cotton ground. The greater part of the seed was rolled in wet lime, so as to encrust the seed; as far as that extended, there was not the least smut. Three or four lands were sown with the seed, without being rolled with lime, and they were full of smut. This little experiment goes far to show, that lime is an antidote to smut."

TAKE GOOD CARE OF THE LAMBS.—A good shepherd may be known by the number of lambs that he raises. If any should die, don't throw them up on to the roof of a shed, or on to a tree, to poison the air, but skin them, give the flesh to the hogs, and save the skin. The most deli-

cate gloves are made of young lambs' skins, and they are an article of considerable trade in some parts of Europe.—*Maine Farmer.*

AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, &c.



Just received, our usual supply of first rate ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, consisting of the various kinds of Peas, Beans, Cabbages, Radish, Onion, Cucumber, Broccoli, cauliflower, Beet, Mangle Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, &c. It is a fact known to every gardener of experience, that first rate English Garden Seeds produce incomparably better crops than can be raised from seeds saved in this climate. This is particularly the case with Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, &c.

As we receive most of these seeds direct from the growers, who are persons of the first respectability and experience, there is no doubt of their proving as represented. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
SAM'L AULT & SON,
Corner Calvert and Water sts.
Feb. 28.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorised by a gentleman, who, being engaged in other business, is not able to devote his whole time to farming, to sell the FARM on which he now resides situated about 8 miles from Baltimore, near one of the best turnpike roads in the county, and having the advantage of a large stream of water passing through it, with a fine mill seat with a race ready dug and dam built. This farm contains 180 acres, more or less, having full proportion of wood, and about 70 acres well set in timothy. There is a large apple orchard in good condition, a young and thrifty peach orchard of select trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly. The buildings are substantial and convenient, being a large brick Dwelling, rough cast, with portico back and front; a large stone Switzer barn, with extensive stabling below; milk house, smoke house, a wagon shed 120 feet front, corn house and granary, carriage house, with blacksmith shop. The farm is well enclosed and divided with good fences, a large portion of which are of stone.

The present proprietor has spared no expense within the last 3 or 4 years, in improving the soil by the most approved system of cultivation; 6000 bushels of lime have been judiciously distributed, within the last two years, the beneficial effects of which may be seen by the growing crops. It is estimated that from 100 to 125 tons of hay will be cut the coming season, and a much larger quantity the succeeding summer. The wheat and rye now growing has every appearance of making as fine a crop as any in the county.

The subscriber invites those inclined to secure a productive farm, situated in one of the richest districts of Baltimore county, remarkable for its healthiness, within an hour and a half's drive of the best market in the state, to visit this property and judge for themselves. To save unnecessary application, the terms are \$16,000, one-half cash, the balance on a long credit. Apply to

SAMUEL SANDS,
Jan 10 at the office of the American Farmer.

SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price \$100 each.

Likewise, two young **BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR,** from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dollars each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigreed and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber.
S. SANDS.

FOR SALE—A BULL.

4 years old, of the Jutland breed, imported by F. Konig, esq.—he is a very fine animal, docile, and easy of keep. Enquire at my store No. 14 German st. Baltimore.
E. H. MERRILL.
fe 14 3t

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.
WM. MURRAY.
fe 14

PRIZE BULLS AND CALVES.

The subscriber offers for sale two full blood Devon Bulls, which obtained the two first prizes offered for Devon Bulls at the Baltimore County Agricultural Fair, 19th Oct. last, viz.
Richard, 2 years old last spring, \$50
Marmion, 1 ear old last June, 50

Also,

3 full blood Devon Bull Calves, got by the celebrated bull Waverly. They are large and perfectly beautiful. They are 4, 6 and 8 months old at this time. Price \$40 each. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
de 27 50 S. Calvert st. Baltimore.

SUPERIOR RASPBERRIES & OTHER FINE FRUIT.



The subscriber is prepared to furnish his celebrated **HUISLER RASPBERRY** plants at a reduced price—say at \$6 per 100 plants—they are warranted genuine, and unsurpassed by any other variety known in this country.

He has also a variety of **GRAPE VINES** of the finest kinds, raised from cuttings. Likewise a good supply of the large Dutch red **CURRENT**, and a small but very superior assortment of English **GOOSEBERRIES**—and a general variety of **ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c.**

JOS. HEUISLER,
Ross street, near the Public School.
Orders can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer.
feb 21

JAMES MURRAY'S PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

Also, small **MILLS**, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior **CUTTING BOXES**, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills. Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, no 8
JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

BEET-ROOT CULTURE FOR SUGAR.

Important Information to Land-Owners.

The advertiser offers his services to persons desirous of greatly increasing the value of their farms, in making excellent Sugar from beets, by an improved method by which a first rate article, and very great profit is returned (without any risk) from 50 to 100 or more acres of good land especially if sandy, marl or deep loam. The advertiser, who is a man of years and great experience, will either undertake the entire management of tillage, and manufacturing the crop into sugar, and other articles in constant demand, for the proprietor, for a share of the profits, or at a salary for a term; or he will pay a very liberal rent for the premises—and also pay twelve per cent. interest on the amount of capital requisite to be invested by the proprietor for manufacturing the crop on the premises. A comfortable dwelling house, with outbuildings, in a salubrious district is requisite, and near a good road and market town. Direct, postage free, with real name and address to T. W. at Mr. Roset's, 184 N. Gay st. mh 27 3t



GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN HUSSEY'S CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

It is believed that the Corn and Cob Crusher invented and manufactured by the subscriber in Baltimore, is taking the lead of all others. Whatever its merits may be, the machine is now pretty well known, and will still be made in its usual form, and kept for sale as heretofore.

The chief design of this advertisement is to introduce to the notice of farmers, a cheaper and in some respects a better article, which has just been completed and proved. It requires much less power, and crushes and grinds much faster than the other.

The price including extra grinders, is \$25
A machine working to 6 sets of grinders, 35
One with three sets for water power, 45

Including extra grinders for each set, all made in a substantial manner, and warranted as advertised. As a recommendation to the late improvement a distinguished stock breeder of this vicinity assures me that it grinds faster, and with less power than my original machine, while the original is highly recommended by C. N. Bement, esq. of Three Hills Farm near Albany, N. Y.

Orders for **HEMP CUTTERS** and **REAPING MACHINES**, should be sent to the subscriber as soon as possible, so that none who design having such machines may be disappointed at harvest time.
OBEDE HUSSEY.
fe 21

A SITUATION IS WANTED AS MANAGER

Of a Farm, by a single man, who can produce the best recommendations for his character and skill in all the operations of farming—he would be willing to go to any quarter of the country. A line addressed to X. Q. care of the editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, will be attended to.
de 6 3t

WHITE TURKIES.

A few pairs of those beautiful White Turkeys, so much admired for lawns on gentlemen's estates, for sale at this office. fe 21

BALTIMORE MARKET, April 9				Tobacco—Receipts of Md—	
Beef, Balt. mess, 8ja	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13a	Do. do. No. 1, 6ta7j	Do. do. 2, 7a11	increase, but	still not sufficient to supply the demand.
Do. prime, 5a	Do. do. 3, 5a7	Pork, mess, 9j	Do. Western 2, 6a	The sales this week have not been large, in consequence of the inferior quality of most of the stock on sale. All the receipts of mid. and good qual. sell freely, while the inf. sorts go off but slowly; we continue former quotations, & they well supported, viz:—	
Do. No. 1, 9ja9j	Do. do. 3, 5a6	Do. prime, 8	Do. do. bls 1, 6a6j	infer. & com. \$2.50a3; midd. to good 4a6; good \$6 50a8; sales of 150 h. of this kind at prices ranging from 4.25 for com. to 12 for fine yellow—Our quotations are well supported: to mid. 3a4.50; good 5a6; fine red and wrap. 6.50a10; fine yellow 7. 50a10, and ex. wrap. 11a 13. The prospect's of the week are 557 hds Md., 64 Ohio and 1 of Arkansas—to tal 557 hds.	
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none	Bacon, hams, Ba. lb 6ja7	Do. Western, 1, 6ja7	Grain—Vermont little wheat arriving. We quote good to 102a best reds 102a 105 c. wanted; sales of white corn to-day at 44a45c. and of P. Ricoa Lagway, 6ja 8 Rio, 6ja7j yellow at 48c. 3ja 4j Oats 26a28 c. according to quality.	
Do. middlings, " 5a5j	Do. do. 2, 5a5j	Do. shoulders, " 4ja	Do. do. bls 1, 6a6j	Flour—The price of good mixt brands of How'd st. has declined to 4. 56j, with moderate sales—The receipt price by cars is now 4.43. City Mills 4.62	
Do. ast'd, West. 4j	Cheese, casios, 6	Do. hams, 5ja6	Do. boxes, 5a8j		
Do. middlings, 5a	Do. extra, 12a15	Do. shoulders, 4a			
COTTON—					
Virginia, 9a10	Tennessee, lb. 0	Upland, 10ja11j	Alabama, 11a12		
Louisiana, 11j	Florida, 10a12	North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi		
LUMBER—					
Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10	S. Carolina do 10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10		
White Pine, pann' 12a27	Shingles, W. P. 2a9	Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00		
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75	Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00		
MOLASSES—					
Havana, 1st qu. gl 30a31	New Orleans 24a25	Porto Rico, 26	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28		
English Island, 26	Sugar House, 28a36				
SOAP—					
Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3ja4j	brown & yell'w 4ja5j			
TOBACCO—					
Common 2 a 3j	Yellow, 8 a 10	Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14		
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9	Fine red 6ja 8	Rappahannock, 3 a		
Wrappery, suitable for segars, 8a13	Kentucky, 13 a11	Yellow and red, 7a10	St. Domingo, 15 a38		
	Cuba, 15 a38				
PLASTER PARIS—					
Cargo, pr ton cash 3.12a	Ground per bbl. 1.12a				
SUGARS—					
Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00	Do. brown a7.50	Brazil, white, a		
Porto Rico, 7 a	Do. brown, New Orleans, 7a7.60				
FLOUR—We quote					
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$4.56a		Do. City Mills, 4.62			
Do. Susquehanna, 4.62		Rye, first 3.25a			
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.50		Do. per hhd. 11.25			
GRAIN—					
Wheat, white, p bu 1.10	Peas, black eye, 50a55	" best Pa. red 100a105	Clover seed, store \$5.56a		
" ord. to pri. Md 85a102	Timothy do 2a2.50	Corn, white, 45a46	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.30		
" yellow Md. 48a49	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25	Rye, Md. 54a	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a		
Oats, Md. 26a	Brown Stuff, 15a	Beans, 100	Shorts, bushel, 10a		
FEATHERS—per lb.					
COFFEE—					
Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a12	P. Ricoa Lagway, 6ja 8	Rio, 6ja7j		
St. Domingo, 5ja 6	Triage, 3ja 4j				
RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box,					
CANDLES—					
Mould, common, 9a10	Sperm, 32a33	Do. choice brands, 10j	Wax, 60a65		
Dipped, 8a 9					
WOOL—					
WASHED.	UNWASHED.				
Saxony, Full Merino, 3-4 blood do. 1-2 do do 1-4 and common, Tub washed,	Saxony and Merino Common, to 1 blood, Pulled,				
Cattle—There were 180 head beef Cattle offered at the scales on Monday, and 130 sold; prices paid ranged from 1.75 to \$3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to about 3.50a5.75 net, as in quality.					
Hogs—A fair supply at 4.50a4.62 for live.					
GROUND PLASTER.					
The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. F. S. CHAPPEL, Jr. Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.					
VERY SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS, (IMPORTED.)					
The subscriber offers for sale a very superior lot of GARDEN SEEDS, imported direct from England from the best gardeners there, and warranted genuine. They comprise many varieties of Cabbage, Beet, Beans, Peas, Radish, Mangle Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Cauliflower, Cucumber, and a variety of other kinds. Catalogues at my office. fe 23					
				S. SANDS, American Farmer.	

WANTS A SITUATION AS MANAGER.

A situation is wanted as a manager on a farm or estate, by a married man with a small family: he is well acquainted with breeding and raising of stock of all kinds, also with ditching, draining and liming, and improvement of lands. His wife is willing to take charge of the dairy. For testimonials of character and ability apply to S. Sands, esq. office of the American Farmer, if by letter post paid. ap 3 3t

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Two handsome young Boars, full bred, about 7 months old—\$10 each, or 12 if caged with feed for a distance.
Also a Sow, same breed, has had her 3d litter, and is now in pig by a boar of the cross of the Irish grazier and China breed—price \$15. Also a Berkshire Sow, 12 mos. old; has taken a boar of same breed—price 12 dollars. Enquire of S. Sands, Farmer office. ap 3

FARMERS! LOOK AT THIS!—Just arrived, per schooner Millicent, a large lot of **PLOUGHS AND CASTINGS**, among them the Wiley, and Minor & Horton Ploughs of the N. York metal and manufacture, which cannot be surpassed. There are all sizes, from a one-horse plough up to a four horse Plough.

Also a first rate Dirt Scraper, which will be sold low by **JAMES HUEY & CO.**
mh 27 3t* No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

A. G. MOYTT,

Corner Ensor & Forest streets, Old Town, Baltimore,
Sole agent for the sale of the
Boston Centre-draught Plough, "Proudy & Mears" self-sharpening Patent.

CASTINGS for the different sizes always on hand. mh 27

FARM MANAGER WANTED.

An industrious single man, who is a thorough bred Farmer, and who would be willing to make himself useful, and is capable of directing and managing advantageously, may hear of a desirable situation on a Farm completely stocked, situated within 6 miles of this city.

Satisfactory recommendation as to character, capacity, sobriety, and industry, will be required. Applications may be made to Saml. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer, personally, or by letter if the postage is paid. mh 20 3t

GARDENER WANTED.

The advertiser wishes to employ a Gardener on his estate, near the city of Washington—a single man, or if married, without children, and his wife capable of taking charge of a dairy would be preferred. He must be capable, honest, sober, and of an obliging disposition, and it is unnecessary to make application unless thus recommended. The situation will be found a desirable one—a comfortable home, and permanent as long as he chooses. Reference can be made to Saml. Sands, at the office of the Farmer. mh 20 3t

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$45—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOR, Agent.

*. Planters who have ordered Poudrette through the subscriber, for their tobacco plants, are informed that it will be ready for delivery in a day or two, and are requested to give directions (where it has not been done,) to whom it shall be consigned.

Those wishing to try it this spring had better send their orders immediately, addressed to **SAML. SANDS,**
mh 20 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

**PEACH AND PEAR TREES.****CATALOGUE OF VERY CHOICE SORTS OF FRUIT TREES.**

For sale, raised on the farm of a gentleman near this city, who has selected them with much care from a great many varieties.

FREE STONES.		CLING STONES OR PAVIES.	
No.	Ripe.	No.	Ripe.
3 Soft Heath,	Sep. 20 to 25	1 Bourdine,	Oct. 1 to 10
20 Baltimore Beauty,	Aug. 5 to 10	6 Early Newington,	Aug. 20 to 25
22 Belle de Vitry,	Sep. 15 to 18	13 French Mercator,	Aug. 25 to 29
24 Red Magdalen,	Aug. 18 to 20	17 Kennedy's Carolina,	Sep. 18 to 23
28 Columbia,	Sep. 20 to 24	21 Washington,	Sep. 20 to 25
29 Oldmixon,	Aug. 25 to 30	26 Red Preserving,	Sep. 20
34 Veto,	Sep. 26 to 28	27 Heath,	Sep. 20 to 25
38 Troth's Early Red,	Sep. 5 to 10	42 Algiers,	Oct. 10 to 15
41 Belgarde,	Sep. 8 to 12	43 Large Morissania,	Sep. 23 to 28
54 Monstrous Free,	Sep. 15	72 Old Newington,	Sep. 10 to 15
58 Lady Washington,	Aug. 22 to 25	84 Orange Cling,	Sep. 15 to 20
59 Yellow Alberge,	Sep. 20	87 Parie Admirable,	Sep. 25 to 30
60 Nectarine Peach,	Sep. 25 to 28	92 Red Rover,	Sep. 1 to 5
62 Red chh. Malagatine,	" 12 to 18		
66 Yellow Rose,	Sep. 24 to 28		
70 Canary,	Aug. 15 to 20		
73 Snow Ball, or White Magdalen,	Aug. 25 to 30		
86 Orange Free Stone,	Sep. 18 to 25		

comprising all the best varieties known in this country or Europe.

Peach Trees 15 cts. each.

Pear grafted on quince stocks, 37 cts. in free stocks 50 cts.

Plum and Apricot Trees 50 cts. each Apple Trees 25 cts. each.

Cherry 50 cts.

*Orders received by S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer.

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

*Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. **ABBETT & CO.**
Southern proprietors of the Patent Right,
at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot
mh 13 1f in Pratt street, Baltimore.

*Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Nursery & Seedsmen, No. 60 Light street,

Offer for sale a large and superior assortment of **GARDEN SEEDS**, received by the recent arrivals from Europe, and from their Seed Gardens near this city. Also in store,

FIELD SEEDS, viz. red and white Clover, Trefoil, Lucerne, Ray Grass, Vetches, Herds Grass, Ky. Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Meadow Oat Grass, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Cow Peas, Beans, Corn, Early Potatoes, &c.

PLOUGHS—The most prominent of which are the **DOLPHIN SELF-SHARPENING & WHEEL**, of late invention; Winans', Beache's, Pierce's, and Prouty & Co's self-sharpening—Sub soil, three-furrow, Davis' and Davis' improved—Wiley's and many other valuable sorts. Also,

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS—Of many forms and patterns for cultivating Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, &c. Their stock of **AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY** is large and consists principally of the following, viz. Corn Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers and Shellers for manual and horse powers, Threshing Machines, Vegetable Cutters, Churns, Horse Rakes, Lime Spreaders, Sugar Mills, Rollers and Horse Scoops.

GARDEN, FARMING & HARVEST TOOLS—The assortment of these is general, and embraces all the most valuable, new and useful kinds.

BOOKS—Treating on Agriculture, Gardening, management of Stock, Poultry, Bees, &c.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES & PLANTS—supplied from Sinclair & Corse's Nurseries near this city, whose stock of trees and their constant personal attention to this department warrants to purchasers, articles of prime quality and 'true to mark'.

*Priced Catalogues furnished gratis, containing description of implements, directions for planting trees, management of seeds, &c. ma 6

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, **ALUMSTONE LIME** of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hds. or at \$1 per bbl. **E. J. COOPER,**
aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above Implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being **SUPERIOR ARTICLES**. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,

West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to. feb 14

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co. Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last: that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his **CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER**, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. PAGE by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is a like matter of surprise and mortification.

ARNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. **R. B. CHENOWETH,**
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. 1f

RANDALL & CO.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to **JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.** Our stock consists of a large lot of **PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS**, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical **WILEY**, and the **MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH** of the N. York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of **PLOUGHS**, premium **CORN SHELLERS**, **HAY & STRAW CUTTERS**, **Corn & Cob CRUSHERS**, **Horse RAKES**, **Corn and Tobacco HOES**. *Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep **GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS**. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements, **S. L. STEER**, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore **E. & W. BISHOP**, Bel-air market, Baltimore. fe 28

PLOUGHS & PLOUGH CASTINGS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

300 ready made PLOUGHS, and 45 tons **PLOUGH CASTINGS**, on hand, which have been made with great care and of the best materials.

The variety are Gideon Davis' improved Ploughs of all sizes, with both cast and wrought shares, and with intermediate sizes for cast shares only.

King's Connecticut improved by myself with wrought and cast shares; they throw a wider furrow than the Davis ploughs.

My own patent self sharpening Cleary Plough; these I recommend as a superior plough in every respect, and easily kept in order.

Bar share and Coulter Plough, also hill-side and double mould Ploughs, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, &c. &c. which he will recommend to be as good as can be obtained at any other establishment in this country, and which he is selling at very reduced prices.

Also in Store, Landreth's **SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS**, a fresh supply just received.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

fe 28

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient.

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society.

JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec.

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